

45735-5



**BURLINGTON**  
BIO-MEDICAL & SCIENTIFIC CORP.

222 S

**71 CAROLYN BOULEVARD, FARMINGDALE, NEW YORK 11735**  
TELEPHONE: (516) 694-9000 FAX (516) 694-9177

iltoncorp.com

# G - A PACK

(Quick Dissolving Gibberellic Acid)

**A Plant Growth Regulator for Certain Agricultural Crops**

Net Contents: 10 Grams Powder  
Each Pack Contains 1 g. Gibberellic Acid Activity

**Active Ingredients:**

Gibberellic Acid	10%
Inert Ingredients	90%
Total	100%

Keep out of reach of children.

**CAUTION**

EPA Reg. No. 45735-5  
Est. No. 45735-NY-001

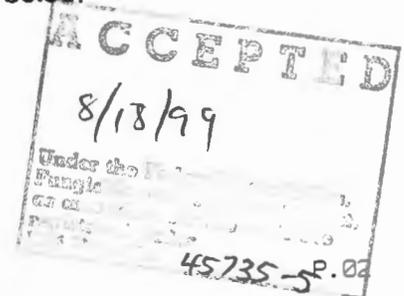
See Accompanying Literature for Directions for Specific Crops.

**CAUTION:** Avoid spray drift to susceptible plants and other food crops. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using for any other purpose. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** Do not apply to water or wetlands. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:** Store at ambient temperatures away from direct sunlight. Do not reuse empty container. Wrap container and put in trash.

The manufacturer makes no warranties, express or implied, concerning this product or its use, which extend beyond the description on the label or accompanying literature. All statements made concerning this product apply only when used as directed.





**BURLINGTON**  
 BIO-MEDICAL & SCIENTIFIC CORP.

2

**71 CAROLYN BOULEVARD, FARMINGDALE, NEW YORK 11735**  
**TELEPHONE: (516) 694-9000 FAX (516) 694-9177**

urlingtoncorp.com

**Use Literature**  
**G - A PACK**  
**(QUICK DISSOLVING)**

A Plant Growth Regulator for:

- |                    |                         |                |
|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| *Grapes (seedless) | *Sweet Cherries         | *Navel Oranges |
| *Sour Cherries     | *Strawberries (Olympus) | *Artichokes    |
| *Celery            | *Rhubarb                | *Hops          |
| *Lemons            | *Orlando Tangelo        |                |

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

**CONDITION OF SALE**

The manufacturer makes no warranties, express or implied, concerning this product or its use, which extend beyond the label. All statements made concerning this product apply only when used as directed. The buyer assumes all risk of the use of this product if not used in accordance with label directions. G-A Packs are not to be used on seeded wine grapes.

**General Directions For Use**

Add G-A Packs to the spray tank any time during the filling operation. One pack in 25 gallons of water gives a 10 ppm solution. Optional: Add 1/2 to 1 ounce of a non-ionic wetting agent per 25 gallons of water. **Note:** To apply in grams per acre, one pack contains 1 gram of Gibberellic acid.

**Specific Recommended Uses**

Grapes (seedless)

All seedless grapes - to elongate clusters, thin and increase berry size. **Note:** Apply in a sufficient volume of water to insure uniform and thorough coverage.

Grape Variety	Time to Spray	Packs per 25 Gal. Of Water	Resulting Concentration	Maximum.G Acre
Seedless Grapes (table)	To elongate clusters apply before bloom when flower clusters are 3" to 5" long. Wet each cluster thoroughly.	1 to 1 1/2	10 to 15 ppm	9
	For thinning, apply at bloom*	1/2 to 2	5 to 20 ppm	12

Seedless Grapes (table) San Joaquin Valley	To increase berry size, apply 1 or 2 applications from shatter to 2 weeks later or from 1 to 3 weeks after full bloom. Wet each cluster thoroughly	2 to 4	20 to 40	48
Seedless Grapes (table) CA and AZ Desert Areas	To elongate clusters Apply before bloom when flower clusters are 3" to 5" long. Wet each cluster thoroughly	1 to 1 1/2	10 to 15 ppm	9
Seedless Grapes (raisins)	To increase berry size, make 2 applications: 1. Apply at 95% bloom 2. Apply 7 days later  For thinning, apply	2 to 5 each application  1/4 to 1	20 to 50 ppm each application  2.5 to 10 ppm	48 each application  6

**\*CAUTION:** Packs may be mixed with G-A tablets to obtain desired concentrations. Amounts greater than 12 grams per acre may cause an excess in shot berries or over thinning.

### LEMONS

To control fruit maturity by delaying development of yellowing and reduce percentage of small tree-ripe fruit, permitting more flexibility in harvesting and marketing.

**Timing:** Apply one spray in November or December, prior to appreciable loss of green rind color. Do not apply within one month before harvest. Do not apply in spring and summer.

**Mixing:** Add one (1) G-A Pack to each 25 gal. of water for the recommended 10 ppm concentration.

**Spraying:** Apply as an outside coverage spray at a rate of 125 gallons of water per acre. This will result in the recommended concentration 5 grams (5 packs) per acre.

**Note:** When applications are made two years in succession, an even larger difference will occur in harvest pattern and maturity.

### NAVEL ORANGES

Depending upon the desired results, one of the two programs listed below may be followed:

**Program I -** To delay the following late season physiological disorders; rind staining, water spot, sticky surface and rind rupture associated with aging of rind. Intended for use only in groves where late season harvest is anticipated.

**Timing:** Apply one spray in October or November while rind is firm and green. This application provides a greater delay in aging than when a minimum affect on rind color is desired. In situations where color development is late, early sprays may reduce the grade of fruit harvested prior to mid-March due to a persistence of green color. Applications in January and February may cause reduced production the following year. Do not apply before, during, or just after flowering. Do not harvest within 10 days of application.

**Mixing:** Add 1/2 to 2 G-A Packs to each 25 gallons of water for the recommended 5 to 20 ppm concentration. Do not add to whitewash spray mixtures.

**Spraying:** Apply as an outside coverage spray (minimum gallonage application to outside or peripheral parts of tree) at a rate up to 125 gallons per acre. (10 - 40 gms. per acre)

**Program II -** To reduce susceptibility to certain late season physiological disorders such as rind staining, water spot, tacky rind and rind rupture associated with aging of the rind.

**Timing:** Apply one spray in December or January just after marketable color appears. Do not apply before, during, or just after flowering. Do not harvest within 10 days of application.

**RHUBARB**

To increase yields of marketable forced rhubarb

**Timing:** Apply spray to crowns within 24 hours after they are brought into the forcing house.

**Mixing:** Determine volume of water required and prepare either a 250 ppm or 500 ppm solution per directions specified below under "Spraying".

**Note:** 5 G-A Packs in 2-1/2 gallons of water equals 500 ppm.

**Spraying:** When the rest period has not been completely broken by cold weather, apply 60 ml. of a 500 ppm solution of Gibberellic acid to each crown or 30 liters per 1,000 sq. ft. (2 sq. ft. per crown). When the rest period has been broken by cold weather, apply 60 ml. of a 250 ppm solution of Gibberellic acid to each crown or 30 liters per 1000 sq. ft. (2 sq. ft. per crown). Soil and/or dead plant material that is covering the crown buds should be removed by washing prior to spraying.

**Note:** Consult your local Agricultural Extension Specialist for forcing, house temperature recommendations and additional information. This information should be obtained prior to treatment.

**STRAWBERRIES (OLYMPUS)**

To increase runner production of mother plants

**Timing:** During the period between 10 to 30 days after planting. Mother plants should have 1 to 6 leaves at the time of spraying.

**Mixing:** Add 2 1/2 packs per 12 1/2 gallons of water for the recommended concentration of 50 ppm solution.

**Spraying:** Apply one spray. Apply spray at a rate of 25 gallons of solution per acre. The recommended concentration of gibberellic acid is 18.9 grams per acre.

**Note:** Apply only to Olympus strawberry cultivar. Apply only to mother plants from which no fruits are harvested and which are grown solely to produce runner plants.

**ORLANDO TANGELO**

To increase fruit set and yields

**Timing:** Apply spray during full bloom

**Mixing:** Add 1/2 to 1-1/2 G-A Packs per 25 gallons of water for the recommended concentration of 5 to 15 ppm solution.

**Spraying:** Apply at a rate of 125 gallons per acre to ensure sufficient wetting of the leaves (30 grams per acre on mature trees).

**Note:** A slight increase in the dropping of mature leaves may occur at 10 to 15 ppm concentrations. Severe leaf drop occurs at concentrations above 25 ppm. Fruit sizes may be reduced and the color development slightly retarded. Fruits are generally seedless.

**Seeded and Seedless****"FUGGLE" HOPS and Similar Varieties**

To increase yields and pickability

**Timing:** Apply spray solution when the vine growth is five to eight feet in length, at least three weeks prior to flowering stage.

**Mixing:** Add 1/2 to 1 G-A Pack per 25 gallons of water. Solution concentration range should be 5 to 10 ppm Gibberellic acid.

**Spraying:** Apply at a rate of 25 - 37 1/2 gallons of solution per acre applying 2 to 6 grams per acre.

**Mixing:** Add 1/2 to 2 G-A Packs to each 25 gallons of water for the recommended 5 to 20 ppm concentration.

**Spraying:** Apply as an outside coverage spray (median gallonage application to outside or peripheral parts of tree) at a rate up to 125 gallons per acre.

### SOUR CHERRIES

To counteract the effect of cherry yellow virus by stimulating the development of lateral vegetative buds which will produce leaves, spurs and lateral shoots thus increasing the yield of infected orchards.

**Timing:** Apply one thorough spray from 10 to 14 days after bloom, at about the shuck-split stage. Do not spray within one month before harvest.

**Mixing:** Add 1 to 2-1/2 G-A Packs to each 25 gallons of water for the recommended 10 to 25 ppm concentration.

**Spraying:** Apply as an outside coverage spray on mature orchards using from 50 to 75 gallons of water per acre for a concentration of 8 to 30 grams per acre. Be sure lower limbs are well covered.

**Note:** See your local farm advisor for current recommendations issued each year. Annual treatment is necessary to maintain satisfactory fruit spur production and yields from each successive season's growth. The use of too high a concentration will increase leafy growth at the expense of fruit production the following year and excessive fruit production the year after that.

### SWEET CHERRIES

To produce brighter color, firmer fruit and increased fruit size.

**Timing:** Apply one spray when the fruit is a light green to straw color. This normally occurs from 14 to 21 days prior to harvest.

**Mixing:** Add 3/4 to 1 G-A Pack for each 25 gallons in 125 to 150 gallons of water for the recommended 7.5 to 10 ppm concentration per acre.

**Spraying:** Apply as an outside coverage spray to ensure Gibberellic acid concentration per acre.

**Note:** This agreement will delay harvest time from 3 to 5 days to allow a longer period for harvest.

### ARTICHOKES

To accelerate maturity

**Timing:** Apply one spray in the Fall prior to November 1. Do not apply within 7 days before harvest.

**Mixing:** Add 1-1/4 G-A Packs to 12 1/2 gallons of water per acre. Recommended concentration is 25 ppm Gibberellic acid

**Spraying:** Apply thoroughly to the point of run-off. Be sure the entire plant (leaves, stem and buds) is covered.

### CELERY

To increase height and yields. To overcome stress conditions of weather and alkaline soils. To obtain earlier maturity.

**Timing:** Apply one spray during the period between one and four weeks prior to harvest. Do not apply earlier than four weeks or later than one week before harvest.

**Mixing:** Add 1 G-A Pack in 50 gallons of water per acre for a 5 ppm solution or add 1-1/4 G-A Packs in 25 gallons of water per acre for a 12.5 ppm solution. Recommended concentration is 5 to 12.5 ppm.

**Spraying:** Apply spray at a rate of 6-1/4 to 12-1/2 gallons of water per acre. 5 to 10 gms. concentration per acre.

**Note:** Gibberellic acid applied earlier than four weeks pre-harvest may induce bolting. Applications made later than seven days pre-harvest may result in residues. Celery plants must be harvested at maturity to ensure quality.